Abraham Lincoln

COMMEMORATION CEREMONY

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS FIRST INAUGURATION

East Front of the Capitol

1861–1961

"We are not enemies, but friends.
We must not be enemies."

Courtesy Instrup Bailey
From -
Congressman Fred Schwengel
of Iowa 2/25/64

LINCOLN ROOM

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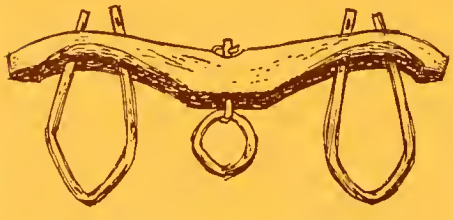

MEMORIAL

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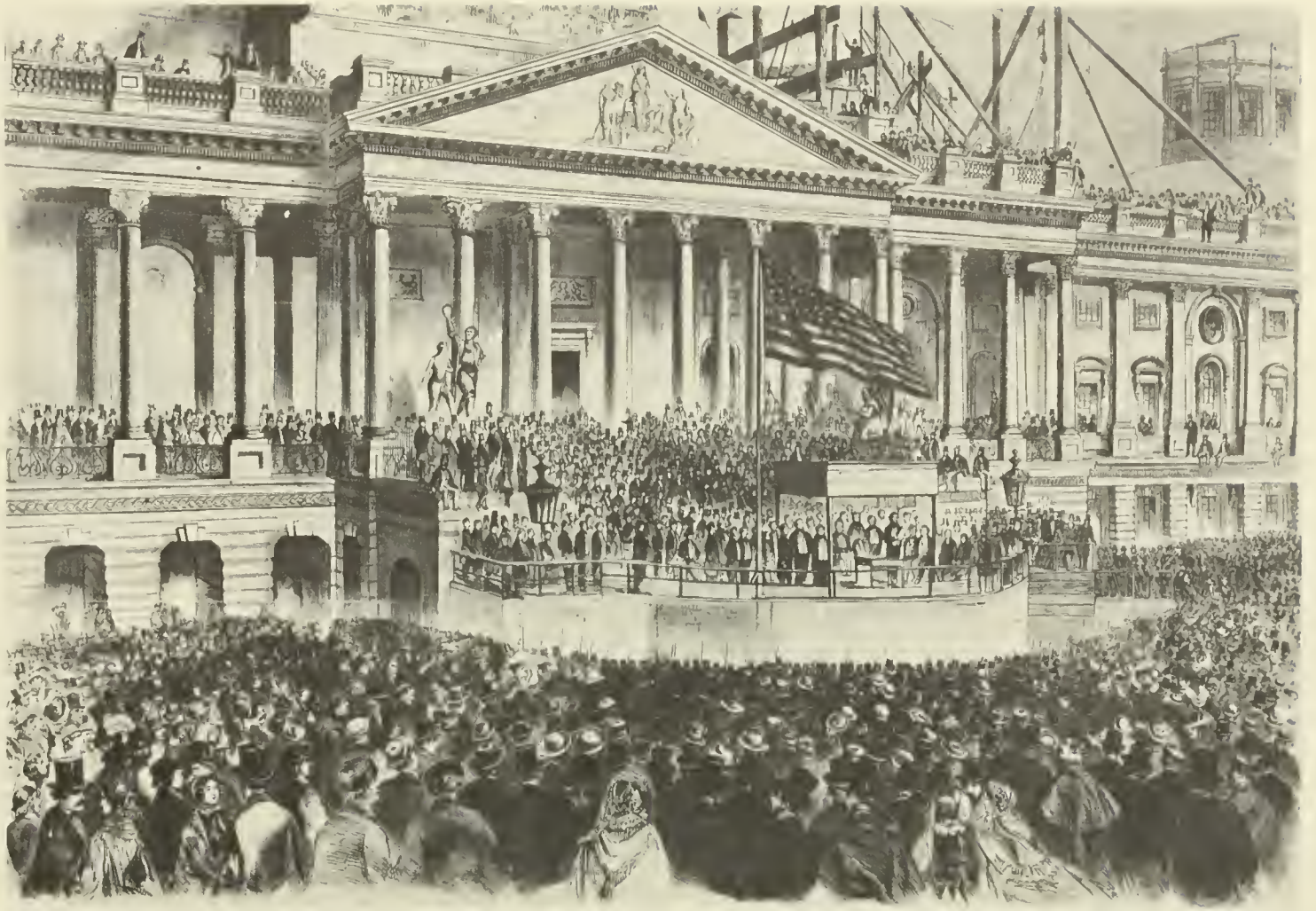
HENRIETTA CALHOUN HORNER

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

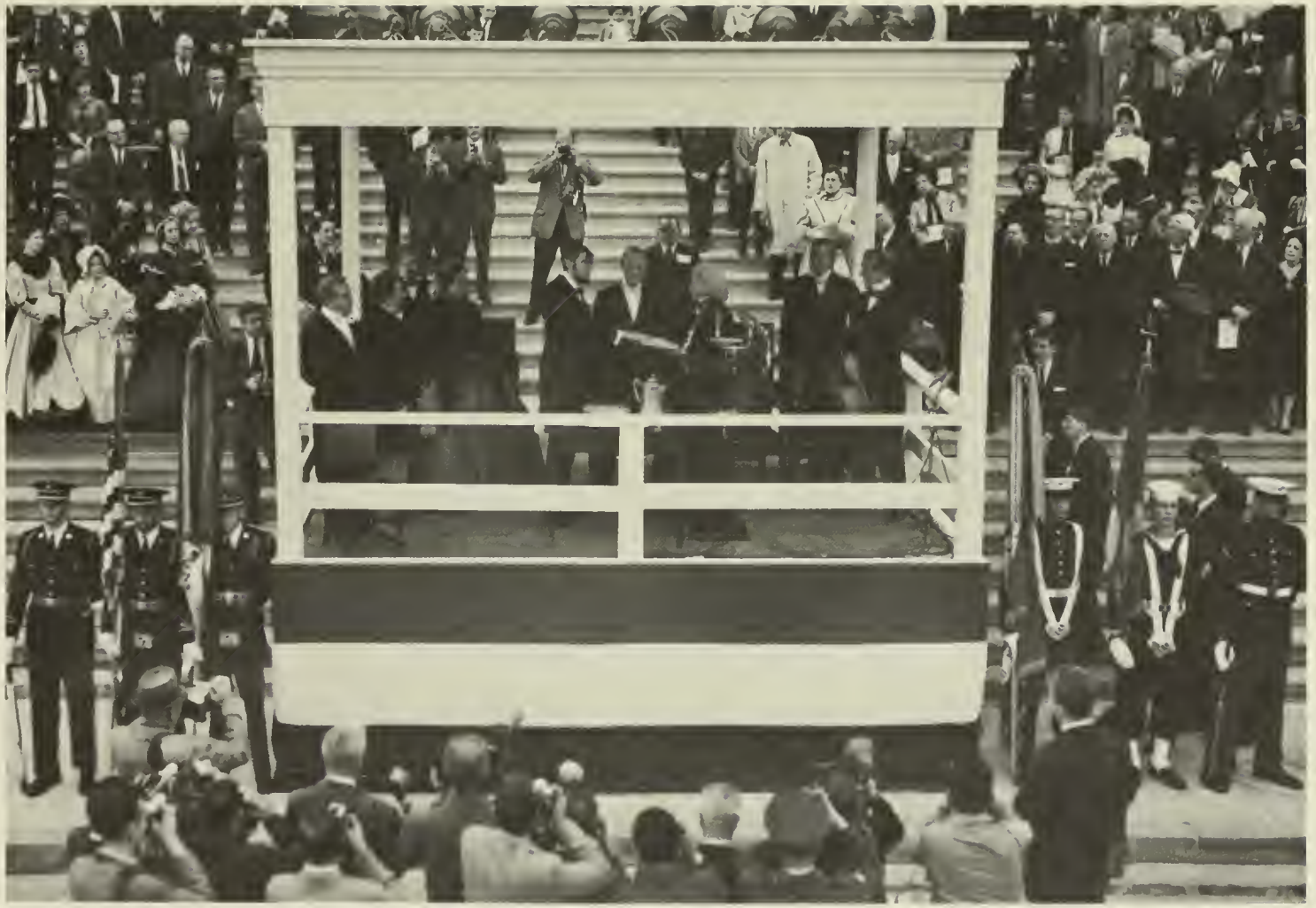
FIRST INAUGURATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN • 1861–1961

REENACTMENT CEREMONIES

. . . The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature. . . .



LINCOLN INAUGURATION SCENE A CENTURY AGO. THIS IS A REPRODUCTION OF A SKETCH FROM A GARDNER PHOTOGRAPH OF LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURATION TAKEN AT THE MOMENT THAT THE CIVIL WAR PRESIDENT WAS READING HIS ADDRESS, MARCH 4, 1861. AFTER THE ADDRESS HE TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.



LINCOLN INAUGURATION RE-ENACTMENT 1961. HERE IS THE HIGH DRAMATIC MOMENT OF THE REPRODUCTION OF HISTORY. THIS SHOWS THE 1961 LINCOLN (JOHN C. COLLISON) TAKING THE OATH FROM CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY (WILLIAM TREDWAY). ON THE FAR RIGHT MAY BE SEEN: SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN, CARL SANDBURG AND CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN.

87TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION . . HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 523

CEREMONIES AND RE-ENACTMENT OF
THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF

The First Inauguration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1861-1961

On the East Front of the Capitol of the United States

March 4, 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1962

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Letter of Transmittal

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson,
President of the Senate

The Honorable John W. McCormack,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Dear Mr. President and Mr. Speaker:

It is my pleasant duty and high honor on behalf of the Joint Committee on Arrangements, the District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission, Paul J. Sedgwick, Chairman, and the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, Paul H. Gantt, President, to present to you and to the Congress this report of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the First Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, as reproduced on the East Front of the United States Capitol and at the Willard Hotel, March 4, 1961.

Sincerely,

Fred Schwengel, *Chairman.*

House Joint Resolution No. 155

Eighty-seventh Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one

Joint Resolution

To create a joint committee to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the first inaugural of Abraham Lincoln.

Whereas Saturday, March 4, 1961, will mark the centenary of Abraham Lincoln's taking the oath of office as sixteenth President of the United States; and

Whereas the anniversary will be widely observed and noted throughout this land and overseas; and

Whereas the occasion will coincide with exercises commemorative of the American Civil War of 1861–1865; and

Whereas Mr. Lincoln stood at the head of the Government of the United States and its Armed Forces during those years of tragedy and travail; and

Whereas he foresaw the difficulty of the task before him as "greater than that which rested on Washington"; and

Whereas he sought the guidance of Almighty God, saying, "Without the assistance of that Divine Being . . . I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail"; and

Whereas one who stood in the audience at his first inauguration would later write, "the shouts which have resounded for him at the Capitol are still ringing in my ears."; and

Whereas from a wooden platform, projected from the eastern portico, beneath an unfinished dome, he pleaded and reasoned that day for reconciliation and the preservation of the Union, saying:

"I take the official oath today, with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws, by any hypercritical rules . . . . I hold, that in contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual . . . . It is safe to say that no government proper, ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination . . . . Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step, while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from, have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to, are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commisison of so fearful a mistake? . . . Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence, and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them . . . . We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." and

Whereas the better angels do, in fact, touch us: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on Saturday, March 4 next, the one hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's first inauguration shall be commemorated by such observance as may be determined by the committee on arrangements in cooperation with the national Civil War Centennial Commission, the Civil War Centennial Commission of the District of Columbia, and the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia.

Immediately upon passage of this resolution, the President of the Senate shall appoint four Members of the Senate and the Speaker of the House shall appoint four Members of the House of Representatives jointly to constitute a committee on arrangements.

Immediately upon passage of this resolution and after the Members of the Senate and House have been appointed, the Speaker shall direct the committee on arrangements to meet and select a chairman from one of their own group and such other officers as will be appropriate and needed who will immediately proceed to plan, in cooperation with the national Civil War Centennial Commission, the Civil War Centennial Commission of the District of Columbia and the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, an appropriate ceremony, issue invitations to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, Secretaries of departments, heads of independent agencies, office, and commissions, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, assistant heads of departments, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, members of the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, centennial commissions from the various States, Civil War roundtables, State and local historical and patriotic societies, and such other students and scholars in the field of history as may have a special interest in the occasion, organize a reenactment of Mr. Lincoln's first inauguration on the eastern portico of the Capitol, select a speaker and other participants, prepare and publish a program and submit a report not later than June 1, 1961.

SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Approved:
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
March 1, 1961.

The Joint Committee on Arrangements

FRED SCHWENGEL, *Chairman*

For the Senate

PAUL H. DOUGLAS
of Illinois

EVERETT M. DIRKSEN
of Illinois

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
of Kentucky

VANCE HARTKE
of Indiana

For the House

PETER F. MACK, JR.
of Illinois

WINFIELD K. DENTON
of Indiana

FRED SCHWENGEL
of Iowa

WILLIAM G. BRAY
of Indiana

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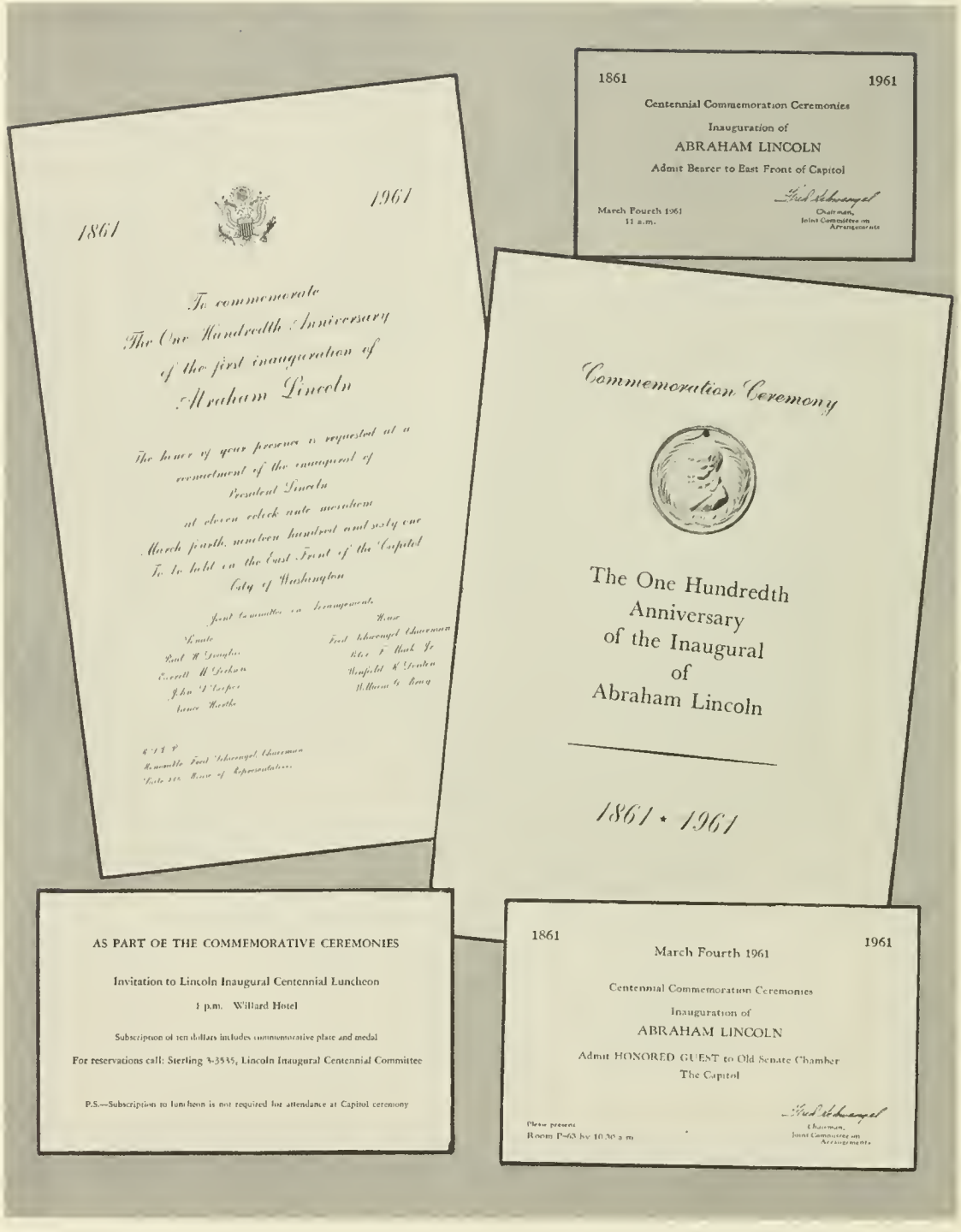

INVITATIONS AND TICKETS TO FUNCTIONS OF THE LINCOLN RE-ENACTMENT CEREMONIES.

District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission

Paul J. Sedgwick, *Chairman*

Sigurd Anderson
Marshall Andrews
Elden Billings
Henry Brylawski
Leon Chatelain
Henry A. Dudley
E. M. Eller
Robert E. Freer
West A. Hamilton
J. B. Heffernan
Alexander Holtzoff
C. M. Keller
Mrs. B. Y. Martin
William H. Press
William H. Price
B. M. McKelway
Roger Robb
J. Gay Seabourne

Samuel D. Sturgis

The Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia

Paul H. Gantt, *President*

Elden E. Billings, *1st Vice President*
Judge Arthur M. Smith, *2d Vice President*
Mrs. Louise W. Williams, *Treasurer*
George H. Landes, Jr., *Recording Secretary*
Mrs. Anna V. Hausman, *Corresponding Secretary*

Lincoln Inaugural Centennial Committee

Cochairman
Earle D. Chesney

Cochairman
C. Wyatt Dickerson

Chairman of Arrangements
Ralph E. Becker

Introduction and Synopsis

It is the opinion of this Committee that the Commemoration Ceremony, March 4th, 1961, of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the First Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, duplicating on the steps of the Capitol the swearing in exercises of exactly a century before, was the greatest epic of its kind in the annals of the Capitol of the United States. Historically it was of course secondary and far less than the event it so dramatically reproduced. It was, in fact, a restatement of a powerful moral lesson in the philosophy of the American tradition and American government implying how richly this generation of Americans is living off the achievements in unity and justice bequeathed to it by Lincoln and his time.

It afforded a remarkable stimulus to the people of the era of 1961 to match for themselves and their posterity by their own deeds what their forebears of the era of 1861 had done to make freedom—at whatever cost—an established fact on this soil. The restatement was the more compelling, not only because of the brilliant commentary from contemporary notables that was so vital a part of the ceremony, but because the Nation in 1961, as in 1861, was distressed by a complex of crises that now extended from Cuba to Berlin and from Berlin to Southeast Asia and thus encompassed the earth and reached even to vast competitive potentials of contention in outer space.

This was also a reenactment of history that had for the current generation what the actual Lincoln audience could not be expected to have had: full knowledge of the immense meaning of the extraordinary circumstances that were in 1861 to catapult the Nation into the greatest tragedy of its somewhat less than four-score and seven years.

The grandeur and the stature of the personality who was the focus of this national disaster had so grown in the century since, that the 1961 audience come to witness this play acting and listen to the contemporary speeches, was twice the size of the audience that originally—on this very plaza—witnessed the actual inauguration.

Nor that alone. For this same central figure, now re-created in living personification, had shaken the ideas of world statesmen and invested the thinking of nation builders from China's Sun Yat-sen to India's Nehru. Schoolchildren in Tokyo named him "the most respected of all world figures." Not only men of action, but poets and dreamers everywhere, recognized in him the divine culmination of some turning point for good in the tortured record of mankind. Tolstoy

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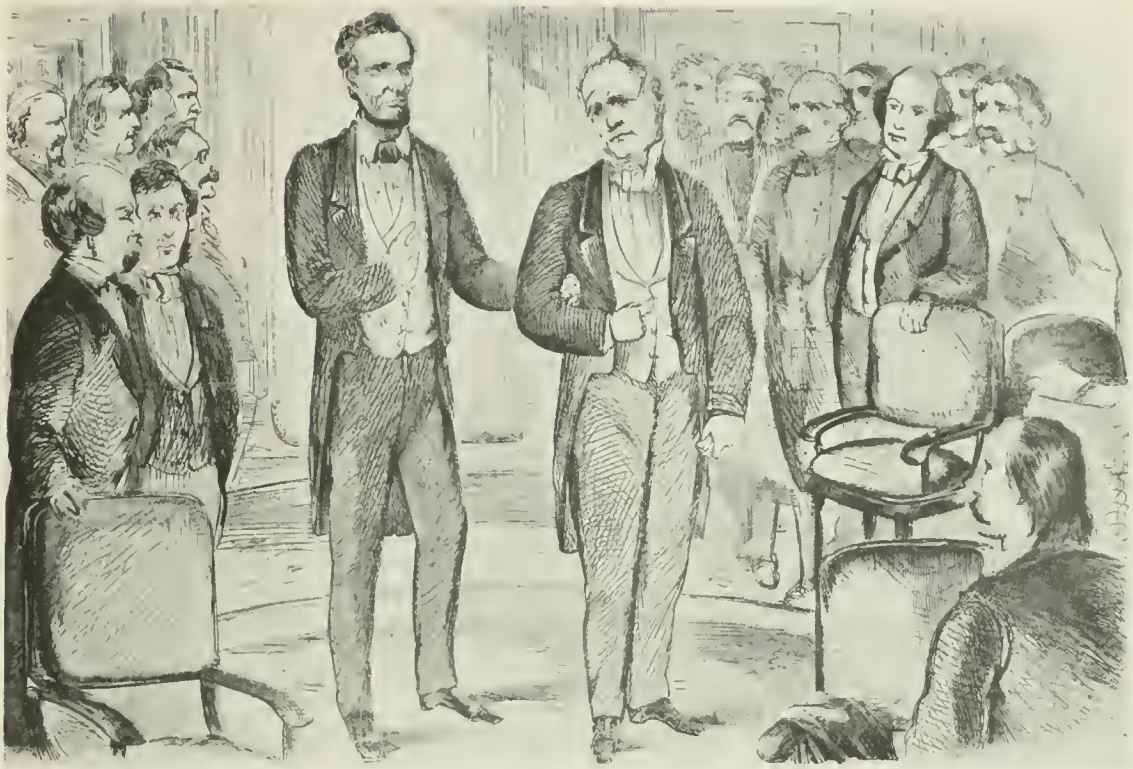
LINCOLN ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON, 1861, FOR INAUGURATION—ARTISTS CONCEPTION.

classified Lincoln the "only giant" among "all the great national statesmen of history"—a formidable testimonial coming from this literary titan of ante-Communist Russia. Even Soviet propagandists of this decade, in their own confused and distorted techniques, went far out of their way to pay Lincoln their kind of homage.

For Americans the pure gold of the Lincoln story from 1861 to the end of time consists in the fact that this President, more than any other President before or since, and per-



LINCOLN, ON ARM OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN, ENTERS SENATE CHAMBER BEFORE INAUGURATION.

haps more than any other figure in all American history, was so absolutely and indigenously, so utterly and typically, American. Some like Andrew Jackson who approached him in this regard, and had much of the stuff of greatness, have not, like Lincoln, matched either his universal appeal, or made so compelling an impact on the world stage.

The sense of all this was deeply reflected in what was said that day by Speaker Sam Rayburn and by Carl Sandburg.

It was inspiringly manifest in the reaction of the crowds. They followed avidly the words of the 1861 Inaugural from the lips of this 1961 Lincoln. And then affectionately and even reverently they trailed after the ancient horse-drawn carriage that had belonged to President Grant and that took him from the ceremonies, giving their applause and their devotion as if he were, indeed, the real Lincoln of a century before.

The crowd seemed to be expressing an unspoken paean of thankfulness to Providence that this immortal of all the ages is "one of ours."

The repercussions afterwards in the newspapers, on the radio and via television—even on phonograph records—reporting the commemoration, was a further measure of the almost spiritual hold Abraham Lincoln has upon the minds and the hearts of whole

generations of his fellow-citizens. For this theatric reproduction had far less the quality of an entertainment or a documentary pageant and much more the atmosphere of the reincarnation of the essence of history—almost like a devoutly religious play predicated upon a sacred event in Holy Writ.

What follows in this document is the fulfillment of the Committee's function, as prescribed in House Joint Resolution 155, presenting as compactly as may be, a full report of the commemoration to the Congress of the United States. The Committee is especially earger to proclaim its indebtedness not only to the participants in the event whose contribution was so apparent, but also to those behind the scenes who organized and planned, who avoided a thousand and one possible pitfalls, and who made certain that the timing and pacing, the drama, the movement of the whole, measured up to high standards of professional competence. For all this was done.

Speaker Rayburn and Poet Sandburg lent a special significance to the event because each in terms of his position in American life was a singularly outstanding personality. The Rayburn speech, referring to himself as the son of a Confederate soldier, had a quality and a content that only he himself could have given it: "I have always thought," he said, "if it had not been for hotheads in the South and the inane and insane agitators of the North that Abraham Lincoln, by his justice, his fairness his great statesmanship, would have prevented the Civil War. . . ." The 83-year-old Carl Sandburg said of the first Inauguration: "It was a great day in American history, of which we might say it was sunset and dawn, moonrise and noon sun, dry leaves in an autumn wind, and springtime blossoms, dying time and birthing hour. . . ." The tone of these orations was superbly set by the music of the U.S. Marine Band under the baton of Lt. Col. Albert F. Schoepper, and then, solemnly, by the invocation of the Reverend Donald W. Mayberry, of St. John's Episcopal Church. Later, on the same prayerful note, the Reverend George M. Docherty, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, closed the formal portion of the ceremonies, pleading that: ". . . In our day and generation grant us such courage and self-sacrifice as we do this day commemorate. . . ."

There was an impressive assembly of notables, Members of Congress from both Houses, Ambassadors, Government officials and people prominent in the life of the country and the District of Columbia, who formed part of the massive dramatis personæ. Particularly distinguished among these and on the podium on the opposite end of the platform from Chairman Fred Schwengel, was the Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren. It was arranged that the contemporary speeches be delivered first. This was to occur from the podium built in replica of the stand that served Lincoln in 1861. When this contemporary portion of the ceremony was completed with the Sandburg address, the speakers, Chairman Schwengel, the Chief Justice, and others invited to the podium, withdrew to a section on the steps of the Capitol reserved for them, and the reenactment began. For this again the reconstructed stand, built on the lines of the Lincoln original, was the stage setting.

ARTIST'S 1861 SKETCH OF LINCOLN INAUGURAL PROCESSION PASSING CAPITOL GATES.

The audience, twice the size of that which listened to Lincoln—10,000 then, 20,000 now—settled down for the pageant of the day, as Chairman Schwengel, pointing to the narrator, signaled the beginning of this part of the commemoration. From the time that the duplicate Lincoln, John C. Collison, of Richmond, Va., and the Fellow Community Actors came with slow and steady steps out of the Capitol and down the grand stone stairs to the podium, to the moment the old Ulysses Grant carriage disappeared with this Lincoln down Pennsylvania Avenue, the reenactment won the wholehearted approval of the crowds.

The actors that formed his entourage: Mrs. Jane Gill as Mary Todd Lincoln; Ralph E. Becker as Stephen A. Douglas; William Tredway as Roger B. Taney; Clarence B. Gill, Jr., as Hannibal Hamlin, the Vice President; Ray Moore as President James Buchanan; H. P. Newson as Senator Edward D. Baker of Oregon; Al Carwil as Henry Watterson, the journalist; and A. Tyler as Senator James A. Pearce from Maryland—all in costume—gave the pageant an added note of validity.

The pageantry and the drama derived further charm—and authenticity, too—from the appearance, as a kind of guard of honor, around the podium of the Sharpsburg Rifle Guard, of Sharpsburg, Md., in brilliant, distinguishable, and realistic Union uniforms, carrying the actual rifles of the period. With them came their ladies, some of them in what were said to be actual costumes of the Lincoln era or reproductions, the whole filling out the general scene with conviction and color. The interesting and exciting anachronism was the presence of communication paraphernalia undreamed of in Lincoln's time that provided in bold relief the changes wrought by a century.

The ultimate touch of pertinence and dramatic effectiveness occurred at the moment when, the reenactment over, a horse-drawn carriage of the Lincoln period—refurbished for the event—drove up to the steps of the Capitol to take "President Lincoln" to the Hotel Willard. The coachman in the high hat and buggy whip was careful to wear the expressionless stone face suitable to his part. The procurement of the carriage was one of the smaller achievements of the District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission's Chairman, Paul J. Sedgwick. He obtained it through Fearson S. Meeks, whose grandfather made the carriage, the Meeks Body Works having prospered in the area for more than a century. This, incidentally, was the very carriage that served Ulysses S. Grant during his Presidency. A second carriage that now joined the parade and was of a similar vintage was obtained for the event by Henry Brylawski, another member of the Commission.

The Committee feels particularly grateful to the toilers behind the scenes who had to complete all the arrangements under the pressure of what is generally known as a "crash program"—in this instance in 1 week, from a Saturday to a Saturday. There is hardly a person named anywhere in the program who did not make a contribution. Oustanding, it must be added, were the services on the staff and directorial level of: David C. Mearns, Victor M. Birely, Lloyd A. Dunlap, Earle D. Chesney, Paul H. Gantt,

CONTEMPORARY LINCOLN INAUGURAL SCENE AS PHOTOGRAPHED MARCH 4, 1861, SHOWING THE STILL UNFINISHED DOME OF THE CAPITOL, AND THE CROWD OF ABOUT 10,000.

William H. Press, C. Wyatt Dickerson, H. Newlin Megill, Ralph E. Becker, Representative Winfield K. Denton, Paul J. Sedgwick, and Carl Haverlin. Critical and extraordinary, in the face of the limited time and only a single rehearsal, were the talents of Lawrence Beckerman, public affairs director for WTOP News, and that station's popular news commentator, Roger Mudd. Mudd, as narrator, had the dramatic voice, the

THE 1861 SCENE OF LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURATION WITNESSED BY HALF THE SIZE OF THE CROWD THAT CAME TO ATTEND THE RE-ENACTMENT A CENTURY LATER.

confidence and the command, that made his performance a key factor in the event's success. Moreover he had been fortified with an especially contrived script so that in the event of some unforeseen difficulty, it was his responsibility to cover the situation by diverting attention to his narration. No difficulty developed. The writing of the script, direction of the pageant, rehearsal of the principals, arrangement for the settings,

were assigned by the Chairman to William A. Coblenz, Public Affairs Specialist of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. It is a pleasure gratefully to acknowledge his magnificent contribution to the exercises.

The Committee cannot pass from this reference to the assistance rendered by Mr. Coblenz without expressing its deep appreciation of his work. As the warm, vibrant author and director of the tableau, he wove into the commemorative program a spirit of realism and natural color which only the well-developed talents of a fine mind and disciplined imagination can create.

The basic idea for the commemoration may be said to have been inherent in history itself. The event obviously called for observance and the homage to it was bound therefore to occur in many places at once. The atmosphere in Washington that constantly bathed the Capital with an intense consciousness of the Nation's past demanded recognition for so signal a chapter in the Nation's annals as the first Lincoln Inauguration. Thus the idea was a joint growth among the several committees named in this document, but matured quickly and on a giant scale when the Congress, on the initiative of Representative Fred Schwengel, who introduced the resolution, took hold to give it a national stance. It gained immense momentum from the immediate and wholehearted cooperation of Speaker Sam Rayburn and the minority as well as the majority leaderships in both Houses. Cooperation from non-Government groups was total, but the major sponsor was, of course, the Congress of the United States. No Federal appropriation was involved and none is mentioned in the Resolution.

The Joint Committee on Arrangements of the Congress is pleased to accord special recognition to the District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission for conceiving and inspiring the idea of the commemoration fully 2 years before its final fruition, thus working toward the event long before the Congress gave it its massive endorsement and contributed its own powerful and original plans. The prime mover for the Commission was its Chairman, Mr. Sedgwick, who broached the commemoration idea in the first instance to the Washington Round Table, from whence it gravitated to the Commission under his chairmanship. Wyatt Dickerson and Earle Chesney were called in to assist the Commission and the Committee as was Ralph E. Becker who served as Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. In due course the Commission created plans for its participation in the reenactment, for the parade, and for the luncheon at the Willard. There was thenceforward wholehearted cooperation between the Commission and the Joint Committee on Arrangements of the Congress when it was called into being in February 1961.

The complete closing ceremonies at the Hotel Willard downtown, and the luncheon there immediately after the Capitol proceedings, seemed to be invested with the less solemn and more gala note that probably marked that part of the day a century before. There were addresses again—mostly extemporaneous—from Carl Sandburg, Chairman Schwengel, and others, and some comments from John C. Collison, the impersonator of

Lincoln, all of it under the skillful toastmastership of Robert V. Fleming. Toastmaster Fleming, it was explained, is himself a distant cousin of President Abraham Lincoln through his relationship to the Hanks branch of the family, Joshua Hanks and Abraham Lincoln's mother Nancy Hanks having been distant cousins.

The immense banquet hall was crowded out to the elevators and the air was filled with the lighter and exultant note associated with the celebration of a political party enjoying a national triumph. This was due in part also to the sensation of seeking a repetition—down even to the menu—of this occurrence a century ago. Much of the felicity of the Willard luncheon stemmed from the effort that had been given the arrangements by the District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission under whose auspices it was held in conjunction with the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade. The Committee not only brought the U.S. Marine Orchestra into the festivities, and singers of note, but added a vital and a novel feature by having present Washington business firms that had been operating during and before 1861, all of whom were suitably recognized and who are identified later in this report (p. 29).

Diligent efforts were made to crown the commemoration with a Lincoln Inaugural Ball for the evening of March 4, but the lack of time and other factors led to its abandonment—an omission that left no great disappointment in the light of the extraordinary gratification that accompanied the program without it.

For the rest it is the hope of this Committee that this document will serve as a footnote to history revealing how our generation was in no small part touched by the eternal flame that moved Lincoln and his fellow-citizens to deeds of greatness. These, as we know, are the deeds and the words, that perhaps more than any other, immortalize the American story and make it enduring. Here, too, giving testimony to this reverence for a great hour are the words of such respected and honored men of our time as will be found in the ensuing pages. Finally, this Committee entertains most earnestly the hope that within the limits of restraint and dignity, other historic events in the annals of American history will, like Lincoln's First Inauguration, become the subject of renewal and revival. As representatives of the people, we will certainly strive to that end in order that our people will forever derive faith and conviction from their American traditions.

THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee inserts, at this point in the report, the full account of the ceremony and reenactment as printed in the Congressional Record, Thursday, March 9, 1961, pages A 1679–A 1682.

The 100th Anniversary of the Inaugural of Abraham Lincoln

Extension of Remarks of Hon. Fred Schwengel, of Iowa, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, March 9, 1961

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 4, 1961, it was the will of Congress to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first inaugural of President Abraham Lincoln. An appropriate ceremony for this occasion took place at 11 a.m. at the east front of the Capitol.

I was privileged to have a role in this ceremony and was pleased that we were blessed with good weather so that the some 20,000 who gathered there and those who saw and heard the program on radio and television could relive this great moment in history.

Those of you who shared in this rich experience can testify that what we heard and saw on that day will be one of the highlights of the Civil War Centennial observance, and that it, too, will take its place as one of the historic contributions to our heritage.

Unfortunately, many of the Members could not be present and thousands of others had to miss the event because of the travel distance involved and because of other commitments. It is appropriate, therefore, that we provide for the entire program, just as it took place, with the remarks of our beloved Speaker and the address of the distinguished American author, Carl Sandburg, be printed in the Congressional Record so that it can be preserved for all time and made available to others who may be interested to have a copy of the program.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include this commemoration ceremony in its entirety in the Appendix of the Record. The program follows:

THE LINCOLN INAUGURAL COMMEMORATION PROGRAM

(Music: the U.S. Marine Band; Lt. Col. Albert F. Schoepper, U.S. Marine Corps, conducting.)

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I present the Reverend Donald W. Mayberry of the St. John's Episcopal Church for the invocation.

Rev. Dr. MAYBERRY. Let us pray.

Oh, God, who moves among the centuries as author, and through faith in whom do we,

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S FIRST LAW. SIGNATURE ON H.J. RES 155, MARCH 1, 1961, FOR A JOINT COMMITTEE TO COMMEMORATE LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURATION. L. TO R. REPS. FRED SCHWENGEL, PETER MACK; SENATORS EVERETT DIRKSEN, VANCE HARTKE; REP. WINFIELD DENTON; SEN. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, REP. WILLIAM BRAY; SEN. PAUL DOUGLAS.

living as in the chapters therein, find out our lives become rich. We honor this day, Thy servant Abraham Lincoln, who standing here amidst a people torn and anguished did lift his spirit above the false strength of malice to Thy spirit, and his will beyond factions and strive to Thy perfect will, and in Thee found his way and his Nation's way, so may we with his simplicity of heart find Thee in the complexities of our day. In the self-giving of ourselves to it, Thou has set out happiness. Give us, we pray, the endurance to possess and to distribute Thy peace and may the blessing of God be amongst us and through us illumine the lives of others. We ask it in God's name. Amen.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, distinguished guests, my fellow countrymen, speaking for the Congress, whose servant I am, I extend a cordial welcome to each and all of you.

On a pillar to the entrance of the Archives Building here in the District of Columbia are inscribed these words:

"The heritage of the past is the seed that brings forth the harvest of the future."

There is no place in our heritage from which we can take more or better kernels of wisdom and example to plant in the hearts of people now with better prospects for good results for the future than from the life and experience of our most American—American Abraham Lincoln.

I am glad to meet and greet all of you here and all of you in the radio and television audience who will share in this moving, meaningful, and momentous experience in our national life, which took place here 100 years ago today. This experience, if properly understood and commemorated, can do much in our day to help us along our difficult way as we prepare ourselves to contend with the struggles of our day.

It is fitting and proper, as a part of this experience, that we listen to an American statesman and to an American sage, poet, and historian whose respect and reputation has no peer in America.

Now, and first, it is a great honor and privilege for me to present a man who has had, just as the man we honor with this program, a tremendous influence for good in our country. A man who has served his people and his Nation extremely well, and longer as Speaker than any other man ever elected to the Congress.

All of America knows now that I speak of our beloved Mr. SAM RAYBURN, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and now I yield to this great American for such remarks as he may care to make.

Speaker SAM RAYBURN.

SAM RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, distinguished guests and fellow Americans, I am happy to join the chairman in welcoming you today on Capitol Hill.

There are few occasions upon which the committees of the Senate and the House allow any sort of demonstration on this plaza. We inaugurate our Presidents here, and have for more than a century; but we meet here today for a special reason, and that is, to reenact the inauguration of one of the greatest Americans in all our history and one of the greatest men of all time.

Prejudice, hate, agitation brought about the Civil War. I have always thought if it

had not been for hotheads in the South and the inane and insane agitators of the North that Abraham Lincoln, by his justice, his fairness, his great statesmanship, would have prevented the Civil War which destroyed the flower of our young manhood in this country that at that time was so sorely needed.

As a son of a Confederate soldier, who did what he thought was right, I say for him and for myself after that was over, he was proud our great Union was preserved; and so, today I come upon this platform, with many distinguished people and many out in front of me, to say to you as I have said when I presented him to the House of Representatives a short while ago, that Carl Sandburg had studied Lincoln more and understood him better than any man who has ever written about him since his passing.

The saddest thing that ever happened to the border States and the Southland was for an insane man to assassinate Lincoln. Lincoln was strong enough in the hearts and minds of the people in the North that he could have prevented, and would have prevented, some terrible things happening in some parts of our beloved country. But north, south, east, and west, we have forgotten that prejudice, we have forgotten that hate, and today we are proud indeed, and I am happy to welcome you on this great occasion when we celebrate the inauguration of that great statesman, that man with a heart, that man with a heart of gold, and I am glad and I am happy, I am honored, to have the privilege of being a part of these ceremonies.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Thank you, Mr. SAM.

Our speaker is inseparably identified with the Lincoln story and its telling. He has devoted his life to it. He has lavished his genius upon it. He has quickened it and made it enduringly a part of ours. His "Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years and the War Years," are acknowledged throughout the world as constituting "a noble monument of American literature." It is with grateful pride and eager expectancy that I present the magnificent, the incomparable Carl Sandburg.

Mr. SANDBURG. Perhaps as an old reporter I could offer the point of information that Mr. SAM RAYBURN and myself are agreed that the crowd here today is nearly double that of 100 years ago when there were 10,000 listening to Lincoln.

Here 100 years ago to the day were 10,000 people who hung on the words of the speaker of the day. Beyond this immediate audience were 30 million people in 34 States who wanted to know what he was saying. Over in the countries of Europe were more millions of people wondering whether the American Union of States would hold together or be shattered into fragments. During the 4 months since his election Lincoln had kept silence on all such questions as, "What will be your policy?" "How will you act on this or that?" Six States had seceded from the Union. Big screaming black letters in Charleston, S.C., cried to the wide world. "The Union is dissolved." Scores of newspapers had asked in effect, "Mr. Lincoln, since you know you can't coax the seceded States back, will you go so far as to use force and start a bloody civil war?" The General

of the Army, Winfield Scott, had arranged for riflemen in squads to be hiding on the roofs along Pennsylvania Avenue when the Presidential carriage passed. His orders were: "To watch the windows on the opposite side and fire on them in case any attempt should be made to fire on the Presidential carriage." Alongside the carriage rode a squadron of cavalry. In front of it marched a company of West Point cadets along with infantrymen and riflemen from the District of Columbia. On sidewalks were people who cheered and people with stony faces who refused to cheer.

Out over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific was the everyday question, "Will there be a war?" The new man, about to become the 16th President of the United States who, in minutes, would take the oath to be faithful to the Constitution, was drawing to the close his inaugural address, saying, "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection."

In this he was speaking as a President, majestic, kindly, understanding. However, he knew well that as President he was also Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy of the United States. He spoke, too, somewhat like a man with an iron hand in a thick velvet glove and almost like a solemn oath he declared, "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever."

There came from him little gnarled nuggets of wisdom which in the 100 years since he spoke them have been spoken and printed thousands of times, "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you."

There were crimson shadows flowing from some of his sentences. "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember, or overthrow it."

Like an elderly counselor he asked, "Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better, or equal hope in the world? My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him, who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulty."

From a Capitol doorway, standing with folded arms watching Lincoln and plainly wanting to be seen watching him was Senator Louis T. Wigfall, of Texas, who in his South Carolina years had killed a man in a duel. Plainly wearing contempt, defiance on his face, Wigfall was saying now in pantomime what he had said in the Senate,

PRESIDENT KENNEDY RECEIVES MEDALS—GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE—COMMEMORATIVE OF LINCOLN INAUGURAL RE-ENACTMENT, WHITE HOUSE, SEPT. 6, 1961. L. TO R. VICTOR BIRELY, SEN. VANCE HARTKE, EARLE CHESNEY, REP. PETER MACK, THE PRESIDENT, REP. FRED SCHWENGEL, RALPH E. BECKER, REPS. WILLIAM BRAY AND WINFIELD DENTON; HARRY MEGILL.

that the old United States of America, the Union, was a corpse and the question now was how "to give it a decent burial." He questioned the backbone of the President-elect and in Senate speeches laughed sometimes, this Wigfall, as though the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse were a quartet of fat merry clowns and war meant neither cadavers nor ashes.

In contrast, Representative Tom Corwin, of Lebanon, Ohio, spoke in the House a bitter grief:

"Better for us that the fruitful earth should be smitten and become dry dust; better that the heavens for a time become brass, and the ear of God deaf to our prayers; better than famine, with her cold and skinny fingers, lay hold upon the throats of our wives and children, than that we should prove faithless to our trust and all our bright hopes die out in that night which knows no coming dawn."

On January 16 of 1861 Corwin wrote to Lincoln a letter for Lincoln's eye only. "I have been for 30 days, in a Committee of 33." Members of Congress from nearly all States south and north served on this committee, of which Corwin was chairman and he gave to Lincoln this judgment:

"If the States are no more harmonious in their feelings and opinions than these 33 representative men then, appaling [sic] as the idea is, we must dissolve and a long and bloody civil war must follow. I cannot comprehend the madness of the times. Southern men are theoretically crazy. Extreme northern men are practical fools. The latter are really quite as mad as the former. Treason is in the air around us everywhere. It goes by the name of patriotism. Men in Congress boldly avow it and the public offices are full of acknowledged secessionists. God alone I fear can help us. Four or five States are gone, others are driving before the gale. I have looked on this horrid picture till I have been able to gaze on it with perfect calmness. I think if you live, you may take the oath."

The last two sentences were addedly profound coming from the best wit and story teller in Washington. When Lincoln was a Congressman in Washington he and Corwin often had fun together with their stories. Now Corwin felt himself a presence lingering on a threshold preparing his farewell.

This 16th President of the United States had a vision of his country being of service in the world leadership. It is told in an address in Illinois in 1858: "These representatives in old Independence Hall, said to the whole world of men: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' This was their lofty, and wise, and noble understanding of the justice of the Creator to His creatures. Yes, gentlemen, to all His creatures, to the whole great family of man. In their enlightened belief, nothing stamped with the divine image and likeness was sent into the world to be trodden on, and degraded, and imbruted by its fellows. They grasped not only the whole race of man then living, but they reached forward and seized upon the farthest posterity. They erected a beacon to guide their children and their children's children, and the countless myriads

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who should inhabit the earth in other ages. Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, and so they established these great self-evident truths, that when in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest should set up the doctrine that none but rich men or none but white men, were entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began."

A preacher in Auburn, N.Y., having sagacity and wisdom gave his listeners in the pews these long thoughts about Lincoln, the 1864 candidate for President of the National Union Party ticket:

"Such an epoch of perplexity, transition, change, is not often witnessed. In every such passage of a nation there ought to be a character like Samuel. Misunderstood and misrepresented at the time; attacked from both sides; charged with saying too much and saying too little, he slowly, conscientiously and honestly works out the mighty problem. He was not a founder of a new state of things like Moses; he was not a champion of the existing order of things like Elijah. He stood between the two; between the living and the dead; between the past and the present; between the old and the new; with that sympathy for each which at such a period is the best hope for any permanent solution of the questions which torment it. He has but little praise from partisans, but is the careful healer binding up the wounds of the age, in spite of itself; the good surgeon knitting together the dislocated bones of the disjointed times. The explanation of his every act is this: He executes the will of the people. His wisdom consists in carrying out the good sense of the Nation. His growth in political knowledge, his steady movement are but the growth and movement of the national mind. He stands before you a not perfect man and yet more precious than fine gold."

As Lincoln spoke on that day which we memorialize now a hundred years later he knew death was in the air and so was birth. What was dying men did not know. What was being born no one could say for sure. He knew well and deeply what he said 2 years later amid the smoke and blood of conflict: "The fiery trial through which we pass, will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation."

He would have wanted us of the latest generation today to remember how he stood amid the terrific toils and turmoils he was under compulsion to face.

Lincoln came out of the pioneer time of America. He began his journey to the White House in a one-room log cabin with a floor of packed down dirt and one window and one door. Perhaps we can say now that there can be generations taking hold with the loneliness and genius to struggle that always dwelt in the hearts of pioneers, as though the restless and venturing human spirit shall perform again tomorrow with exploits today declared visionary and improbable. Tomorrow belongs to the children—yes. This means that they and their children will take their own peculiar directions dictated by events not now known to any well accepted prophets. The living might plan and blue-print a world for the unborn, who on becoming born and grown

CROWD ASSEMBLES FOR LINCOLN INAUGURAL RE-ENACTMENT, EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL, MARCH 4, 1961, BEFORE CEREMONIES BEGAN.

to man size would decide to forget the arrangements made for them while they were unborn. Starting in on their own they might shape something else. With respect and affectionate regard for the elders and ancestors they might do what they do in their time, acting under wills, theories and compulsions unknown to the Founding Fathers.

This has happened across history. More than once this has precisely happened. Tomorrow belongs to the children. They will mold that tomorrow with care and wisdom. Or they will muddle and while muddling some may look backward saying, "There are plenty of precedents."

There are careless generations who drift, dawdle, decay. Still others leave tall landmarks of liberty, of discovery, invention, and culture, setting targets of achievement at which no succeeding generation can take a horse laugh of derision and belittlement.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"
The New York Times.
THE WEATHER
THIRTY CENTS
Story of Lincoln's Inaugural
New Senate Meets
LINCOLN CHEERED!
PRESIDENT ENTERS
LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS
Debate Dies in All Night Senate
Lincoln's Inauguration Is Re-enacted in Washington
J. W. Norris, editor of Ottumwa Courier at time of his coverage of Lincoln's inaugural 100 years ago.
20,000 See Lincoln Inaugural Re-enacted
Carl Sandburg and Rayburn Join in Ceremony at Capitol
President Buchanan and President-elect Lincoln ride past foot of Capitol Hill on the way to inauguration ceremony. Nate armed guard along route
The new President delivers his inaugural address from simple wooden platform at the East front of the Capitol—a Harper's Weekly print

A FRAGMENT OF THE ENORMOUS IMPACT ON COMMUNICATION MEDIA MADE BY THE

LINCOLN FIRST INAUGURATION RE-ENACTMENT, AT CAPITOL, MARCH 4, 1961.

What the young people want and dream across the next 100 years will shape history more than any other motivation to be named.

Youth now living and youth as yet unborn hold the seeds and secrets of the folds to be unfolded in the shapes to come.

None shall look back on this hour and say we did not have hope and faith.

The mystery of justice between man and man, nation and nation, shall take on new phases.

Dreamers of deep sacred dreams, finders and welders, sons and daughters of burning quests, shall come.

In actions of courage and endurance lighted with inner humility, lighted sometimes with a fine balance of motives as between freedom and discipline, they shall clothe human dignity with wider meanings.

Youth when lighted and alive and given a sporting chance is strong for struggle and not afraid of any toils, punishments, dangers, or deaths. What shall be the course of society and civilization across the next 100 years? For the answers, read, if you can, the strange and baffling eyes of youth.

As the new President, 100 years ago, slept his first night in the White House, his inaugural address had gone by telegraph to St. Joseph, Mo., and Pony Express relays were rushing West with it. They would be 7 days and 17 hours reaching Sacramento, Calif., with his plan for the east and west coasts, the Great Lakes and the gulf, the Rio Grande and the Penobscot to belong to one common country.

It was a great day in American history, of which we might say it was sunset and dawn, moonrise and noon sun, dry leaves in an autumn wind, and springtime blossoms, dying time and birthing hour. It has been a privilege to face this magnificent audience, and I hope it has been worth your while. I thank you.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. My friends, to try to comment on a magnificent address like that is impossible but it must be said, Mr. Sandburg, that all of America and liberty-loving people everywhere are grateful for this eloquent, appropriate, meaningful, and moving experience that you have helped to create for us so magnificently today.

My fellow countrymen, what we emphasize today in this program is not the conflict, but the tragedy, that at frightful cost enriched and made clear the American tradition. The phrase, "Conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," acquired a magnificent meaning during and since the war for all of us and for all time. With the result that our Nation under God was unified and made strong beyond any power again to separate and divide. What has emerged now is the last great hope of an imperiled mankind. The fragment of history we show so humbly today may furnish an insight into the tumult, the bitterness, that in the end cleared the air for the triumph forever of the American genius for justice and freedom.

From our early revolutionary beginnings and from this Lincoln heritage is forged our country's leadership in a world of this hour, a leadership that gives promise of freedom for all mankind everywhere.

And now the reenactment of the Lincoln inaugural in 1861:

LINCOLN INAUGURAL REENACTMENT, 1861

Narrator: Roger Mudd.

Abraham Lincoln, President-elect of the United States: John C. Collison.

Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of the President-elect: Mrs. Jane Gill.

Stephen A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois: Ralph Becker.

Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States: William Tredway.

Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States: Clarence B. Gill, Jr.

James Buchanan, President of the United States: Ray Moore.

Edward D. Baker, Senator from Oregon: H. P. Newson.

Henry Watterson, journalist: Al Carwil.

James A. Pearce, Senator from Maryland: Al Tyler.

Mr. MUDD. "Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, you are about to witness the reenactment of the opening act in the greatest tragedy of American history—the War Between the States.

"This platform and the scene about to be played before you, constitute not a precise, but a reasonable approximation of the properties and what happend in this very Capitol plaza, here, on the steps of the east front of the Capitol of the United States, just 100 years ago to the very day.

"The platform, the small table which you may see up front there, and the chairs taken from the U.S. Senate are a nearly authentic recovery of the scenic background on March 4, 1861.

"But on that occasion, extensions were attached to either side to hold the distinguished guests.

"The guests remained standing through out; the chairs were provided only for the central group under the simple wooden canopy made of rough boards and painted an offwhite, as now, to match the Capitol Building.

"The New York Herald reported that a crowd of 30,000 gathered where you are now; and they saw the spreading structure of the Capitol, with its unfinished dome surmounted by gaunt derricks, braced with ropes of steel.

"The model of the statute of Armed Freedom, destined for the dome's apex, stood back there in the grass, among a litter of marble blocks.

"Here is the Lincoln Presidential party—about the way it happened 100 years ago—beginning its slow and dignified walk to the platform for the ceremony of inauguration.

"Shortly before this entrance, the Senate was called to order and the oath of office was administered to Hannibal Hamlin, the incoming Vice President, by the outgoing Vice President, John C. Breckenridge.

"This, that you are now about to see—the inauguration—is the main event.

"Of course, this is a condensed reenactment of the hour, done almost in capsule form.

"Here is the President-Elect Abraham Lincoln, escorted by the President, James Buchanan, a former Minister to Russia and Senator from Pennsylvania.

"Immediately behind them are Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln, flanked by Henry Watterson, on your right, the famous Kentucky journalist, and Senator Stephen Douglas, of Illinois.

"It was in the Illinois senatorial campaign of 1858 that Mr. Lincoln had forced the Sen-

RE-ENACTMENT CROWD. MASSES ON MARCH 4, 1961, WERE DOUBLE THAT C

WILLARD HOTEL LUNCHEON AFTER RE-ENACTMENT CEREMONIES DUPI

EDRAMATIZING LINCOLN'S INSPIRED HOLD ON THE IMAGINATION OF AMERICA.

SFESTIVE SCENES IN LINCOLN'S OWN DAY AFTER THE INAUGURAL EVENT.

ator to take a political position which wrecked Douglas' chances for the White House.

"Directly behind Senator Douglas on the left is Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, participating in his ninth inaugural; and Mr. Lincoln's great friend from Oregon, Senator Edward D. Baker, who will introduce the President-elect for his inaugural address.

"And finally to the rear on your right, Vice President Hamlin, and Senator James A. Pearce, of Maryland, who is a member of the inaugural committee on arrangements.

"That's the party.

"March 4—100 years ago—began as a cloudy and raw day. But when Lincoln stepped forward to speak, Washington was beset by what one report called an unseasonably warm sunshine and the crowds were afflicted by what the reporter of the New York Herald called an overwhelming dust. Pennsylvania Avenue, from the White House to Capitol Hill, had been scraped of its dirt and debris just the day before and the city had no street sprinkling system.

"All reports say Mr. Lincoln's voice was 'clear and distinct' and that it was 'heard by thousands.'

"The crowds, too, participated actively and noisily in the inaugural.

"Not far from this platform and on the plaza grounds, one youngster fell out of a tree. A little man with red whiskers addressed part of the crowd with oratorical flourishes.

"Hecklers and well-meaning enthusiasts took small liberties with the ceremonies.

"One newspaper reported that Mr. Lincoln was greeted by cheers as he approached to deliver his inaugural.

" 'He then put down his manuscript,' said another journal, 'claps his hands in his pockets and pulls out a pair of steel-bowed spectacles. This is a signal for merriment in one portion of the crowd. A lusty, hawk-eyed fellow cries out: "Take off them spectacles, we want to see your eyes." "I didn't know he wore glasses," remarked another, "they ain't in the picture.' "

"Now, the principals in today's tableau have ceased chatting with each other. Senator Baker is about to introduce the President-elect.

"You see Mr. Lincoln fumbling a little with his hat and Senator Douglas gracefully relieves him of it. This may or may not have happened. In any event, sometime later, Senator Douglas reportedly said: 'Well, if I can't be President, at least I can hold the President's hat.' "

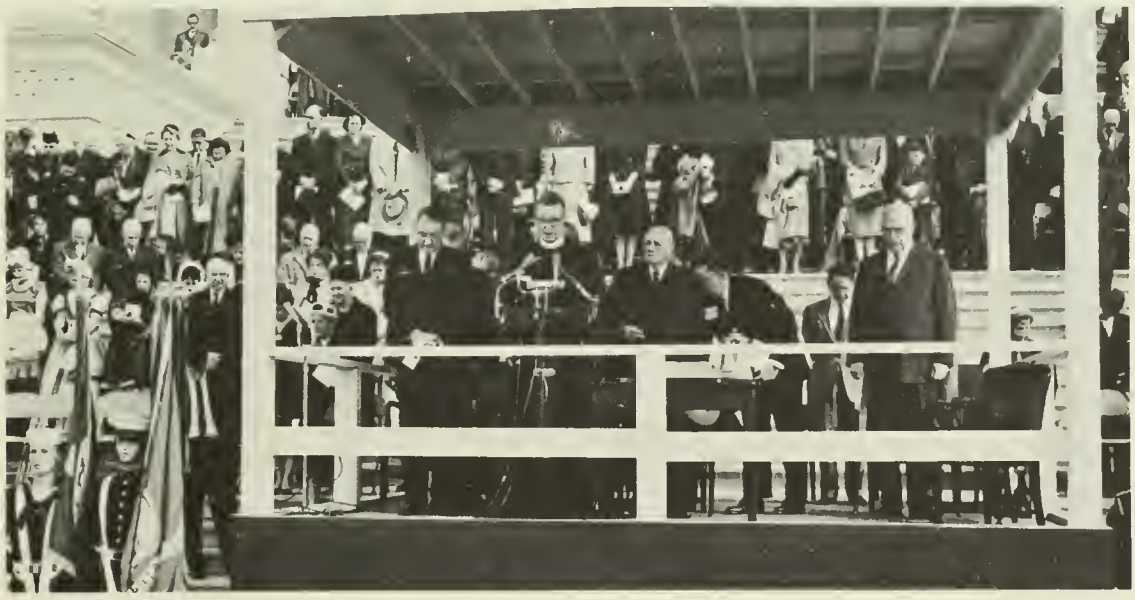
Senator BAKER. "Fellow citizens, I introduce to you, Abraham Lincoln, the President-elect of the United States of America."

Mr. LINCOLN. "Fellow citizens of the United States, in compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President 'before he enters on the execution of his Office.'

"It is 72 years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period 15 different and greatly distinguished citizens, have, in succession, administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted

APPROACHING INAUGURAL RE-ENACTMENT PLATFORM. CARL SANDBURG WALKS BETWEEN SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN AND CHAIRMAN FRED SCHWENGEL; WILLIAM MILLER, ON LEFT.

"ALMIGHTY FATHER". REV. DONALD MAYBERRY GIVES INVOCATION AT RE-ENACTMENT. L. TO R. CHAIRMAN SCHWENGEL (LEFT), SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN, CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN.



it through many perils; and, generally, with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of 4 years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

"I hold, that in contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken; and, to the extent of my ability, I shall take care as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend, and maintain itself.

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it.

"Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better, or equal hope, in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth, and that justice, will surely prevail, by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people.

"By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief; and have, with equal wisdom, provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

"While the people retain their virtue, and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government, in the short space of 4 years.

"My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well, upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied, hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him, who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulty.

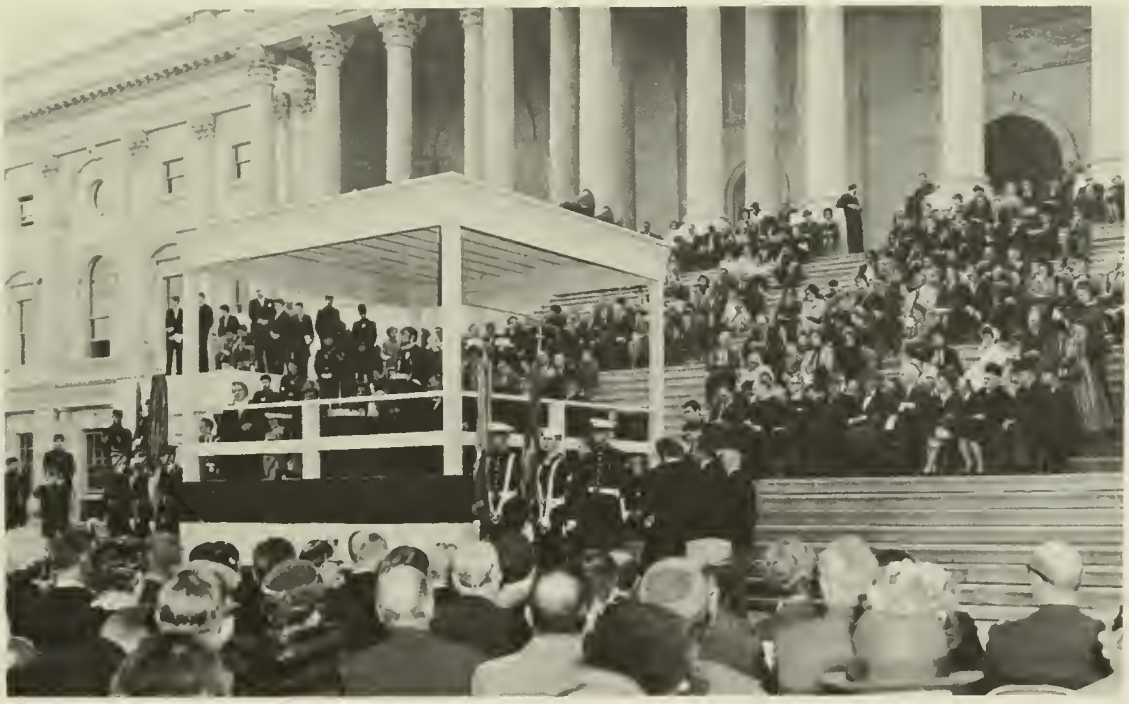
"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it.

"I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Mr. Mudd. "It is at this point that Mr. Lincoln took the oath of office from 81-year-old Chief Justice Taney. Contemporary reports reveal that when the oath was given, all stood up and took off their hats. The journalists that day wrote that the new President

THE 1961 LINCOLN TAKES OATH. THIS IS THE SCENE AS ACTOR JOHN C. COLLISON DUPLICATES LINCOLN ACCEPTING OATH OF OFFICE.

EFFORT WAS DILIGENT TO MAKE 1961 RE-ENACTMENT OF LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURATION AS EXACTLY AS POSSIBLE LIKE THE ORIGINAL.



repeated the oath after the Chief Justice in 'firm but modest voice.'

(The oath of office):

Chief Justice TANEY. "Do you solemnly swear to faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States?"

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. "I do solemnly swear to faithfully execute the Office of the President of the United States?"

Chief Justice TANEY. "And will you, to the best of your ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States?"

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. "And, I will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. MUDD. "The great drama of the inauguration is now ended. A nation is teetering on the edge of the great abyss. The new President, the new First Lady, the ex-President, the Chief Justice, the Senators, and a great galaxy of notables—many of them not to be seen in this tableau—are preparing to depart in their horsedrawn carriages to the festivities at Willard's Hotel downtown.

"The gaiety, the elegance, and the grandeur of the inauguration and its subsequent events cannot be completely captured for this reenactment. Nor, by the same token, is it possible to reenact the tense and highly charged atmosphere of impending doom, which, in this hour, hung like a pall over the Nation.

"But they were there.

"For this is the eve of disunion and tragedy.

"The inaugural party, then as now, returned to Willard's Hotel for the luncheon. The menu was mock turtle soup, special brisket of corned beef with green cabbage, parslied potato, and blackberry pie and demitasse.

"It is this same menu that will be served at the reenactment today in the same place.

"Other words that this President has spoken will be remembered more than the words he spoke today.

"Yet the words he spoke today: 'We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies' became, of course, the main theme of his Presidential life.

"Like all his words, they will serve to lift the moral tone of mankind through the ages."

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Ladies and gentlemen, the committee, the Congress, are grateful to all who have had a part in this program and we thank all of you good people for coming. We hope you feel it was a worthwhile effort. And now I present the Reverend George M. Docherty, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, for the benediction.

Rev. Dr. DOCHERTY. Let us pray.

O, God of the nations, the wounds of the Nation have, indeed, been bound up and the scars have healed and in unity will live one nation, indivisible under God. In our day and generation grant us such courage and self-sacrifice as we do this day commemorate, that we may labor until across the whole world every child of the earth shall know a full life, enjoy liberty, and seek that happiness that is the blessing of all and the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God, the fellowship of the Holy Spirit rest upon and abide with each one of us and all God's children everywhere, now and forevermore. Amen.

(Music: the U.S. Marine Band.)

The Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, William H. Press, Executive Vice President, presented to the Committee on Arrangements, its own concise and complete summation of the events of the commemoration largely under its charge, from the conclusion of the exercises on the Capitol Plaza. This report of the Committee follows verbatim.

Report—Lincoln Inauguration Centennial March 4, 1961

After the reenactment of the Inaugural Ceremonies at the Capitol, Abraham Lincoln proceeded toward the Willard Hotel in a carriage drawn by two smartly groomed Army horses, loaned by Fort Myer. He was followed by another carriage in which were Mary Todd Lincoln and Senator Stephen Douglas. They were escorted by the Sharpsburg Rifle Guard in authentic Union Army uniforms. Followed by the Joint Congressional Committee in cars, the procession was joined by the National Capital Park Mounted Police at the intersection of Independence and New Jersey Avenues and from there proceeded down Pennsylvania Avenue.

Thousands of people lined the streets to watch the small, but dignified, parade. Both the Washington Post and the Evening Star reported that the crowds numbered 20,000.

Upon arrival at the Willard Hotel, the portrayers of the key figures in the Inaugural Ceremony and the Sharpsburg Rifle Guard with their wives and children in costumes of the period proceeded to the ballroom for the luncheon. The ballroom, decorated with red, white, and blue bunting and flags, was filled with a sellout crowd of 600 people.

The menu for the luncheon consisted of mock turtle soup, special brisket of corned beef with green cabbage, parsley potato, blackberry pie and demitasse. This was the menu that Lincoln himself requested at the Willard Hotel 100 years before.

The head table guests included:

Mr. C. Wyatt Dickerson, Cochairman of the Lincoln Inaugural Centennial Committee;

The Reverend Donald W. Mayberry, D.D., Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church;

Mr. Harry McGill, Administrative Assistant on the staff of the Clerk of the House;

Mr. William H. Press, Executive Vice President of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade;

Maj. Gen. Charles K. Gailey, Commanding General of the Military District of Washington;

Mr. Ralph E. Becker, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements of the Lincoln Inaugural Centennial;

HERE IS THE 1961 IDEA OF HOW LINCOLN AND HIS SON, TAD, MAY HAVE LOOKED WAVING TO THE CROWD. CAST TAKEN FROM FELLOW COMMUNITY ACTORS.

Brig. Gen. Fred J. Clarke, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia;

The Honorable Peter F. Mack, Congressman from the State of Illinois;

Mr. Paul J. Sedgwick, Chairman of the D.C. Civil War Centennial Commission;

Mr. Carl Haverlin, President of Broadcast Music, Inc., of New York;

Mr. Carl Sandburg;

The Honorable Fred Schwengel, Congressman from the State of Iowa, and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Arrangements;

The Honorable Robert V. Fleming, Toastmaster at the luncheon, and Chairman of the Board of Riggs National Bank;

The Honorable Vance Hartke, Senator from the State of Indiana;

The Honorable Robert E. McLaughlin, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia;

The Honorable Winfield Denton, Congressman from the State of Indiana;

Mr. Earle Chesney, Cochairman of the Lincoln Inaugural Centennial Committee;

John C. Collison, portrayer of Abraham Lincoln;

Mr. Henry Dudley, member of the D.C. Civil War Centennial Commission;

Mrs. B. Y. Martin, member of the D.C. Civil War Centennial Commission;

Mr. Karl S. Betts, Executive Director of the National Civil War Centennial Commission. Mr. Betts died on June 10, 1962;

Mr. John C. Pyles, President of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade; and

The Reverend George M. Docherty, Minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Each of the luncheon guests received a commemorative medal made especially for the luncheon guests and Members of Congress, and plate and reissues of contemporary newspapers. The plate is centered by a drawing of Thomas Nast's sketch of the Inaugural

MEDAL STRUCK FOR 1961 COMMEMORATION SHOWS LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

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Ceremony showing Abraham Lincoln being sworn in by Chief Justice Taney. The border depicts various scenes of the Inauguration and a beardless Lincoln and Hamlin as they appeared during the election campaign.

The commemorative medal issued by the Lincoln Inaugural Centennial Committee and the D.C. Civil War Centennial Commission is a replica of an 1861 medal issued for the Inauguration. This is the first medal showing Lincoln with a beard and the first medal with jugate busts of a President and a Vice President. The reverse is blank. The medal was suspended by a red, white, and blue ribbon bearing the gold inscription: "Lincoln Inaugural Centennial 1861–1961."

The official medal struck for the commemoration of the Centennial is the same, but the reverse has the inscription, encircled by palm leaves: "In Commemoration of the Centennial of Abraham Lincoln as President." This medal was especially engraved and struck in bronze, a limited number in sterling silver and one in gold for presentation to the President of the United States John F. Kennedy on September 6, 1961, and another to the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Arrangements Fred Schwengel.

This medal was struck by Political Heritage, Inc.

This luncheon was made possible only by the herculean efforts of many people and organizations who managed in a very brief space of a few weeks to re-create the rich experience of so memorable an event that those who attended were able to relive a great moment in history.

Mr. Ralph E. Becker, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, who served so ably in so many capacities including the portrayal of Senator Stephen Douglas, did a tremendous job in bringing authenticity and significant meaning to this historical occasion so that momentoes will be preserved for posterity. Mr. Becker also furnished the drawings for the design of the commemorative plate from his collection of Political Americana at the Smithsonian Institution.

Capt. Earle Chesney, formerly of the White House staff and Cochairman of the Lincoln Inaugural Centennial Committee, devoted much time in coordinating and managing the great number of people who participated in this event. Captain Chesney daily followed through on many details.

Mr. William H. Press, as Executive Vice President of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade and business community leader, provided his able staff who took care of the numerous details in connection with tickets, seating, bookkeeping, distribution of the plates and medals, etc.

Maj. Gen. Charles K. Gailey, Commanding General of the Military District of Washington, was on hand at all times to see that there was unity and cooperation accorded by the military units of the metropolitan area. The Committee depended a great deal on General Gailey's wisdom and guidance in bringing about this historical occasion.

Public knowledge and complete press coverage were handled by Mr. William A. Ring, who is the Public Relations Director of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade.

Mr. Henry Dudley of the D.C. Civil War Centennial Commission provided valuable assistance and cooperation from the Commis-

LINCOLN COMMEMORATIVE PLATE: 1861–1961.

sion and was in charge of the decorations furnished by Lord & Taylor of New York.

Mr. Paul J. Sedgwick, Chairman of the D.C. Civil War Centennial Commission, arranged plans for the commemoration as one of the contributions of the Nation's Capital to the National Civil War Centennial commemoration.

Mr. Victor M. Birely of the Lincoln Group of Washington served as a consultant to the

THE 1961 PARADE PROCEEDS DOWN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE TO WILLARD INAUGURAL LUNCHEON.

Joint Committee and was of assistance in connection with the participation of the Lincoln Group in the event.

Without Mr. John C. Collison and his Fellow Community Theater Actors, the reenactment would not have been possible. As Abraham Lincoln, John Collison recreated a stirring and believable living image of this great national figure. He devoted both time and expense unselfishly to insure the authenticity of this memorable occasion. The tableaux presented at the luncheon followed the historical drawing of Nast pictured in the center of the commemorative plate.

Assisting these people was Miss Helen Virginia Meyer of New York who provided the costumes for all those participating in the reenactment. Miss Meyer even made many of them up especially for the occasion and brought them to Washington personally.

Chief Robert V. Murray and Deputy Chief Howard Covell provided the cooperation of the Metropolitan Police Department so that the parade, though small, would carry with it the dignity and seriousness of the occasion.

Mr. Robert A. Miller, head of Newspaper Americana of New York, the organization that contributed the reissues of the New York

THE 1961 LINCOLN WAVES TO CROWDS AS THE REAL LINCOLN DID A CENTURY BEFORE.

Herald Tribune, distributed both at the Capitol and the luncheon, made the trip to Washington with his staff members to insure proper delivery.

Mr. Toke Nelson, Promotion Director of Living History, Inc., was responsible for sending of the 600 Harper's Weekly reprints from Iowa which were distributed at the luncheon.

The commemorative plates were provided by Authentic Distributors, Inc., which is headed by Mr. Thomas Woroniecki of Massapequa, Long Island. The medals were provided by Political Heritage, Inc., for Authentic Distributors. Mr. Charles McSorley of Closter, N.J., is president of Political Heritage. It may also be noted here that the plates were jointly designed by Mr. J. F. Reighart of Kettlespring Kilns, Alliance, Ohio, and Mr. Ralph E. Becker, mentioned above.

Mr. McSorley, Mr. Woroniecki, and Mr. Reighart performed the almost impossible task of producing and delivering these souvernirs in the limited amount of time available. The plates had to be carefully packaged and sent by motor freight from Ohio, while the medals were personally delivered only 1 day early by Mr. McSorley.

THE RE-ENACTMENT LINCOLN IN THE CARRIAGE THAT ONCE BELONGED TO PRESIDENT GRANT

Lord & Taylor of New York sent a representative to Washington a full 2 weeks in advance of the Centennial to make preparations for the extensive decorating of the Willard Hotel ballroom without cost as a contribution to the Commission.

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, with his staff made possible the use of the material and articles needed for the design of the plates and medals.

In this connection the Library of Congress and the National Archives also provided material and background needed to insure historical significance and cooperated in every appropriate way.

Of special note is Mr. Harry Megill, Administrative Assistant on the staff of the Clerk of the House. Mr. Megill was responsible for the beautiful and informative programs presented to each guest at the luncheon. These are truly collectors' items and provided special meaning to the activities.

Finally, the Committee was fortunate to have on hand the U.S. Marine Band and Orchestra for ceremonies at the Capitol and at the luncheon. They rendered music that was fitting and appropriate for the occasion.

NOTHING QUITE CAUGHT THE IMAGINATION OF THE 1961 CROWDS AS THIS CARRIAGE SCENE.

Also honored at the luncheon were those firms having been in business in Washington 100 years or more. They are as follows:

D. Ballauf Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Wm. Ballantyne & Sons
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Joseph F. Birch's Sons
Brink's, Inc.
Butler-Flynn Paint Co., Inc.
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.
A. Eberly's Sons
C. Engel's Sons, Inc.
The Evening Star Newspaper Co.
Firemen's Insurance Co. of Washington, D.C.
H. W. Fisher & Sons, Inc.
Franklin & Co., Opticians
Galt & Brother, Inc.
Joseph Gawler's Sons, Inc.
Frank Geier's Sons Co.
Z. D. Gilman
Harvey Restaurant
Jacobs Transfer Co., Inc.
Lansburgh's
J. William Lee's Sons Co.
Marlow Coal Co.
Melvern-Fussell Ice Cream Co.

Mutual Benefit Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J.

National Bank of Washington

Oriental Building Association

Riggs National Bank

Sealtest Foods Division of National Dairy Products Corp.

J. H. Small & Sons

Thomas Somerville Co.

Tophams, Inc.

W. H. Turton & Sons

Washington Gas Light Co.

West Bros. Brick Co.

Western Union Telegraph Co.

Willard Hotel

As illustrated in the above, a great number of people gave both time and expense in the organization and management of the Lincoln Inauguration Centennial. Men, many of whom are well known both locally and nationally, and others who worked and traveled from other cities in order to make this event possible, were able to do the tremendous job of re-creating one of the most important events of the past. These people provided invaluable assistance and cooperated without thought for themselves in the giving of their time and aid to make the Lincoln Inaugural Centennial observance a most memorable and meaningful historical occasion.

The luncheon was self-sustaining.

This completes the verbatim report of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade.

The Committee on Arrangements is again pleased to make its acknowledgments for extremely valuable services to members of the District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission, whose work was significant and outstanding, and who include: Henry A. Dudley, Elden Billings, Adm. E. M. Eller, Mrs. B. Y. Martin, Col. J. Gay Seabourne, Hon. Sigurd Anderson, William H. Press, Henry Brylawski, Col. West Hamilton, Judge Alexander Holtzoff, Roger Robb, and Chairman Sedgwick. Lyle Kendall managed problems of transportation and was the Marshal of the Sharpsburg Rifles and of the Parade under Col. J. Gay Seabourne.

The following editorial from The Washington Post on the day of the reenactment, Saturday, March 4, 1961, is reproduced here because of its pertinence, its information, its perspective after a hundred years, and its superb comment on Lincoln's words in the inaugural:

Centennial

THERE HAD BEEN nothing resembling a blizzard in those early days of March, 1861; yet as far as we can make out nearly as much effort was spent in tamping and smoothing out the dirt roadway of Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the still uncompleted Capitol as was expended last January in getting rid of the snow. The inaugural weather was about normal for this time of year, which is to say damp and rather windy with alternating cloudiness and sunshine; but the precise number of persons who caught influenza or even something worse while waiting for the ceremonies has escaped recording.

Our town, as is usual on such occasion, was swarming with visitors, many of whom had been sleeping in the railroad depot or in hallways or wherever else they could find shelter from the cold. A good many of them were ardent partisans of the new President who had followed him from the Midwest. Some were fanatical secessionists prepared to make trouble if the opportunity offered; but most of those who formed the crowds along the Avenue and in the eastern grounds beside the Capitol were permanent residents, whose attitude even in that day of high passion might be described as interested but unenthusiastic.

Still, for some days the town had been seething with rumors about plotted assassinations, abductions and what not, and many, including General Scott, took them quite seriously. Indeed, Mr. Lincoln himself had slipped into town almost surreptitiously on Washington's Birthday, after having changed his eastward itinerary when he was met at Harrisburg by Allan Pinkerton with a story of how a mob in Baltimore, putatively led by a barber named Ferrandini, was preparing to murder him.

The Inaugural, however, passed without any incident more untoward than a few jeers. General Scott was prevailed upon to keep his regulars out of sight of the main procession, though he had them moving along parallel routes so as to be ready in case of trouble, and the job of guarding the President was left ostensibly to the District militia.

How many of those at the Capitol actually heard the Inaugural Address delivered by the new President in his somewhat shrill accent and highly nasal twang there is no way of knowing. It was not, except for the preoration, one of Mr. Lincoln's more eloquent

utterances. For the most part it was merely a restatement of the principles on which he made his campaign for election; but—at the insistence, it is said, of Mr. Seward—it concluded with a magnificent plea for peace and reconciliation between the angry and embattled sections.

> We are not enemies but friends . . . Though passion may have strained, it must not break the bonds of our affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, will yet swell the chorus of Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

There, we submit, is an example of political rhetoric unsurpassed in any language or by any passage from Demosthenes or Cicero or Mirabeau or Burke or Webster. After a hundred years the nobility and emotional power of the phrasing seem all the greater.

"Without the assistance of that Divine Being . . . I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail. . . ."

"I take the official oath today, with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws, by any hypercritical rules. . . ."

"I hold, that in contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. . . ."

"It is safe to say that no government proper, ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. . . ."

"Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step, while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from, have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to, are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? . . ."

"Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them."

"A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence, and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this."

"Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection."

Here, from the files of the Library of Congress (Call No.: F198.W35) is a set of the actual arrangements as made in 1861 for the original Lincoln Inaugural by the Inaugural Committee of that crucial year. It follows verbatim:

Arrangements for the Lincoln Inaugural

TITLE: Arrangements for the Inauguration of the President of the United States, on the Fourth of March, 1861.
AUTHOR: Washington, D.C., Inaugural Committee, 1861.
Library of Congress Call No.: F198.W35, pp. 1–3
SUBJECT: LINCOLN Washington, *D.C.* Inaugural Committee, 1861.

The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened at 11 o'clock a.m. for the admission of Senators, and others who, by the arrangement of the Committee, are entitled to admission, as follows:

Ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

The Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, and Ex-Members of either branch of Congress, and Members of Congress elect.

Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

Governors of States and Territories of the Union, and Ex-Governors of States. Assistant Secretaries of Departments, and the Assistant Postmaster General; the Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges, and

The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the reporters in the Senate.

All of whom will be admitted at the north door of the Capitol.

The families of the Diplomatic Corps will enter at the north door of the Capitol, and be conducted to the diplomatic gallery.

Seats will be placed in front of the Secretary's table for the PRESIDENTS of the United States and the PRESIDENT elect; and, on their left, for the Committee of Arrangements.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will have seats on the right of the Chair.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy seats on the right of the Chair, next to the Supreme Court. Heads of Departments on the left of the Chair.

Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress; Governors of States and Territories of the Union, Ex-Governors of States, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, and the Assistant Postmaster General, Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury, Treas-

urer, Commissioners, Judges, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, will occupy seats on the right and left of the main entrance.

Members of Congress, and Members elect, will enter the Senate Chamber by the main entrance, and will occupy seats on the left of the Chair.

The galleries will be reserved for the ladies, who will enter the Capitol from the terrace, by the principal western door of the central building, and be conducted to the gallery of the Senate.

The Rotunda, shall be closed, and the passages leading thereto kept clear.

The other doors and entrances to the Capitol, except those to be open under this arrangement, will be kept closed.

At 11 o'clock the PRESIDENT and the PRESIDENT elect, accompanied by two members of the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed in a carriage to the north door of the north wing of the Capitol, and entering there will proceed to the PRESIDENT'S room.

The VICE PRESIDENT elect will be accompanied to the Capitol by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and conducted into the VICE PRESIDENT'S room, and afterwards into the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office will be administered by the VICE PRESIDENT.

The Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court will enter the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the PRESIDENT elect.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock.

The Senate being ready to receive them, the PRESIDENT and the PRESIDENT elect will be introduced by the Committee of Arrangements to the seats prepared for them in the Senate Chamber.

After a short pause, those assembled in the Senate Chamber will proceed to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The Supreme Court of the United States.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The Committee of Arrangements.

The PRESIDENT of the United States and PRESIDENT elect.

The VICE PRESIDENT and the Secretary of the Senate.

The Members of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and other persons who have been admitted into the Senate Chamber.

On reaching the front of the portico, the PRESIDENT elect will take the seat provided for him on the front of the platform.

The PRESIDENT and the Committee of Arrangements will occupy a position in the rear of the PRESIDENT elect.

Next in the rear of these the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy the seats on the left, and the VICE PRESIDENT, Secretary and Members of the Senate, those on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court. Heads of Departments, Governors, and Ex-Governors of States and Territories, and Ex-Members of the Senate, Ex-Members, and Members elect of the House of Represent-

atives in the rear of the Members of the Senate.

Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the steps, and the residue of the portico.

All being in readiness, the oath of office wil be administered to the PRESIDENT elect by the Chief Justice; and on the conclusion of the PRESIDENT'S address, the Members of the Senate, preceded by the VICE PRESIDENT, Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms, will return to the Senate Chamber, and the PRESIDENT, accompanied by the Committeee of Arangements, will proceed to the PRESIDENT'S House.

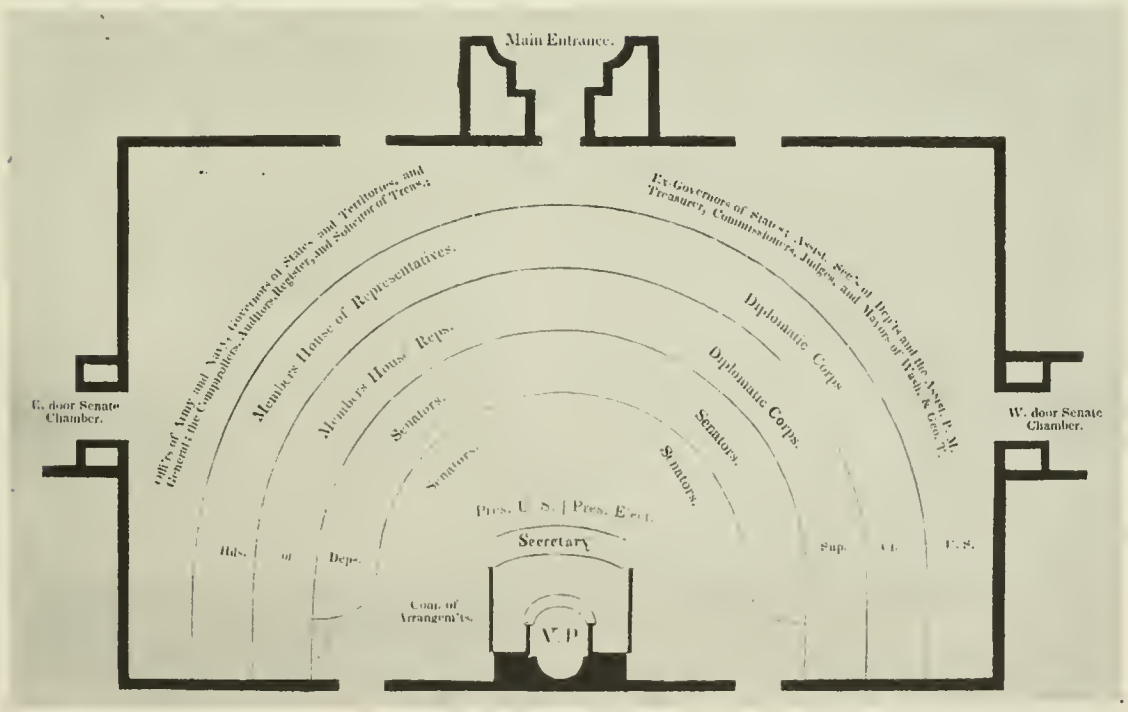
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, with the Marshal of the District, are charged with execution of these arrangements; and aided by the police of the Capitol, will preserve order.

All horses and carriages will be excluded from the Capitol square.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the ceremony of the Inauguration will take place in the Senate Chamber.

SOLOMON FOOT, - U.S. Sen. fr. Vt 1861-1866
JAMES A. PEARCE, Diaz n. ofc.
EDWARD D. BAKER,
Committee of Arrangements.

Here is a sketch of the podium itself and the seating arrangements taken from the 1861 records.



Epilogue

THE LINCOLN INAUGURAL COMMEMORATION project from the birth of the idea down to the last word in this report is regarded by your Joint Committee on Arrangements as a labor of love. It was decided, insofar as talent permitted, not to print a merely routine, mechanistic, and chronological report. Rather the object was to obey fully the implied injunctions of the Congress and to produce a report that would have the amplitude, integrity, and reverence, reflecting throughout the powerful impact, inspirationally and pictorially, of the ceremonies March 4, 1961, that duplicated on the steps of the East Front of the Capitol the first Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. Thus the aim of the report basically is to be accurate. It seeks to avoid the dreary uniformity of a tabulation of events without doing too much violence to the needs and the format of an acceptable government print. Yet it was felt that a preponderant emphasis had to be given to the commemoration itself and to its participants because the commemoration was the light that zoomed into better view in 1961 the memorable day a century before that was now being so devotedly recalled.

The letter size of the report, as distinguished from document size, was deliberately preferred by the Joint Committee to make the report more inviting to the pictorial contents, allowing for the desired use of sketches and photographs, not only of Lincoln's time but especially of the event in 1961 that paid him homage. The thanks of the Committee go, among others, to the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress for materials about the Lincoln Inauguration period, included in these pages, and to the experts in Typography and Design of the Government Printing Office for their invaluable contribution to this report. There was overall the intent to create a report that might prove useful perhaps a century hence to evoke a truthful feeling of the atmosphere of the commemoration and to provide suggestions and ideas, perhaps a model, for future commemorations, not only from the steps of the Capitol but from places of vantage anywhere in the country.

For here was the most positive testimony by speech, by tableaux, by the distinction of the personalities taking part, by the response of the people and the communication media, that there had been indeed since Lincoln's day the fulfillment of the prophecy that "this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

THE COMMITTEE.
Fred Schwengel of Iowa, *Chairman.*

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